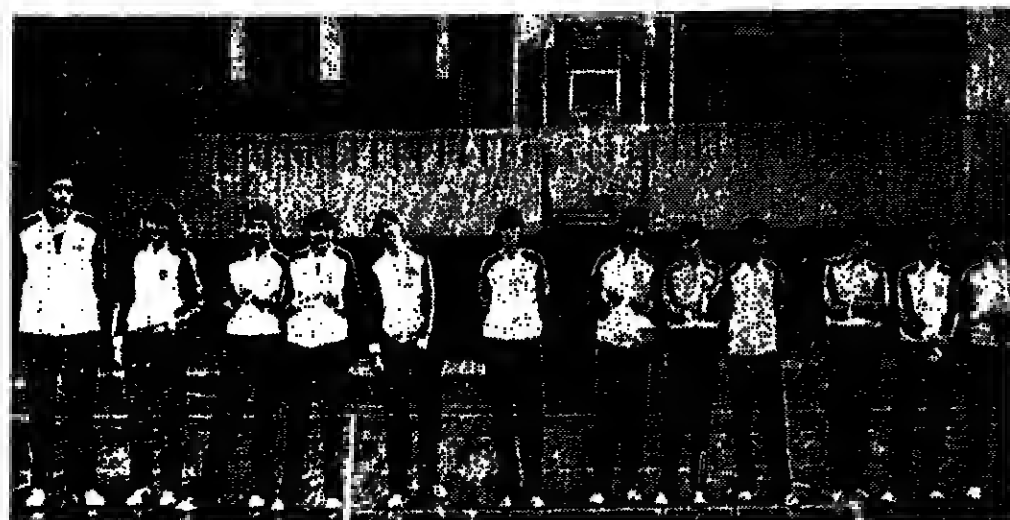


SPORTS

17th TITLE FOR SOVIET UNION



The USSR has won its 17th European women's basketball title beating Bulgaria 81-78 in the final match in Budapest, Hungary pinned third.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

More than one hundred tennis-players are contesting the 52nd USSR Championship. Among those who have joined the contest as individuals and as part of teams, are winners of the European Championship to Ju-

ma-Larisa Savchenko, Svetlana Chernova, Sergei Leonov, Alexander Zverev and other famous tennis-players. The contest is being played out at two tennis stadiums in picturesque parks in the city of Kharkov.



Moscow Fitt edged Moscow Lokomotiv 13-12 in their continuing scramble for the national rugby championship top awards. Photo by Sergei Proskov

YVING FOR DRAUGHTS CUP

The USSR draughts cup has brought together in Kharkov the ten top teams which include some like twice world champion Anatoly Ganyarg and triple world title holder Yelena Aliebul, both from Minsk. European champion Vedim Virny and world ex-champion Olga Lavina, from Kharkov; and twice world title winner Vyacheslav Shchegolev, from Moscow. Each team has a field of eight, four of them playing Polish draughts and the remainder, Russian draughts.

SOVIET COACHES IN MADAGASCAR

Soviet sports gear has been handed over to Malagasy army athletes at the Ministry of Defense of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The aid which the USSR provides for Madagascar's national sports can be clearly seen in the part Soviet coaches play in the training of the athletes to the people's armed forces.

In the past season Malagasy boxers trained by a Soviet coach took four prizes in the national championship. The army basketball and volleyball teams also gave a fine performance at the national competitions, while the Soviet-coached track-and-field athletes have no rivals on the national level.

Soviet assistance in the development of sports in Madagascar also includes grants for Malagasy students at Soviet sporting schools and the opportunity for improvement courses in the USSR, as well as supplies of sports gear.



Surprises at the start

Twelve top division teams have entered the 38th national ice-hockey championship which swung into action this past Sunday.

What with the coming Winter Olympics, the season's schedule has been somewhat compressed to give more ice-time in preparation for the Sarajevo highlight. Until December 4, 153 games from a total of 264 on the schedule will be played out, followed by a recess until February 24, during which the USSR national will appear in the "Izvestia" tournament and will go on to Sarajevo in an attempt to regain the Olympic title it lost to a young American team at the last games in Lake Placid.

By the start of the national championship the players will have already accumulated some experience, as our leading clubs made a good showing in international tournaments and the national side beat a very strong

Czechoslovak side to bring in the "Rudé právo" title. The championship started in Moscow with an exciting 1-0 win for Intercontinental pace-setters, the Central Army Club and Krasnaya Armiya. The most surprising result was Krasnaya Armiya's 3-2 win over the Krasnaya Armiya side, which are leaders in their opponents as far as achievements, roster and age go, refused to be the underdog this time. With minutes left they led 3-2 and the Central Army Club had to go all out to ultimately prevail, 3-2.

In other matches, Volynsk Khimik beat Moscow Krasnaya Armiya 4-1 and Riga gave Novosibirsk 7-2, ending with a score of 8-1, by making a comeback to 5-0 top division.

In the photo: the Central Army Club and Sokol fighting it out.

Photo by Andrei Kozlov



AUSTRALIA OPPOSED TO CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Australia will continue to abide by the ban on sports contacts with the South African regime, the nation's prime minister Robert Hawke told the press in Canberra.

Australia flatly denounces the apartheid system prevalent in the South African Republic, he said, and we deplore the fact that authorities in Pretoria are making huge money offers to lure sportsmen from various countries to appear in South Africa. For instance, several sports federations in Australia

have received formal letters and lucrative offers to compete in South Africa but our men were totally disgusted by the idea and declined the offers.

Australia is looking forward to the day when the best of African sportsmen, without regard to their color, will compete in their own right in the Olympic Games. There is still time to reach a mutually honest agreement in Geneva advancing the security interests of both sides. But it

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Nikolai TIKHONOV: 'THERE IS STILL TIME'

There is absolutely no reason to blame the Soviet Union, despite the USA, for the current weak situation and the "cold war" climate, stressed Nikolai Tikhonov in an interview with Manfred Schuch, Editor-in-Chief of the Austrian newspaper "Arbeiter Zeitung".

It was not the Soviet Union which went back on its agreements and treaties reached in the process of détente; nor has it launched or carried out unprecedently wide-ranging plans for boosting nuclear armaments, formulated by the "limited nuclear war" doctrine in Europe. It was not the Soviet Union which declined to ratify the SALT-2 treaty, and disrupted the talks on general and complete banning of nuclear arms.

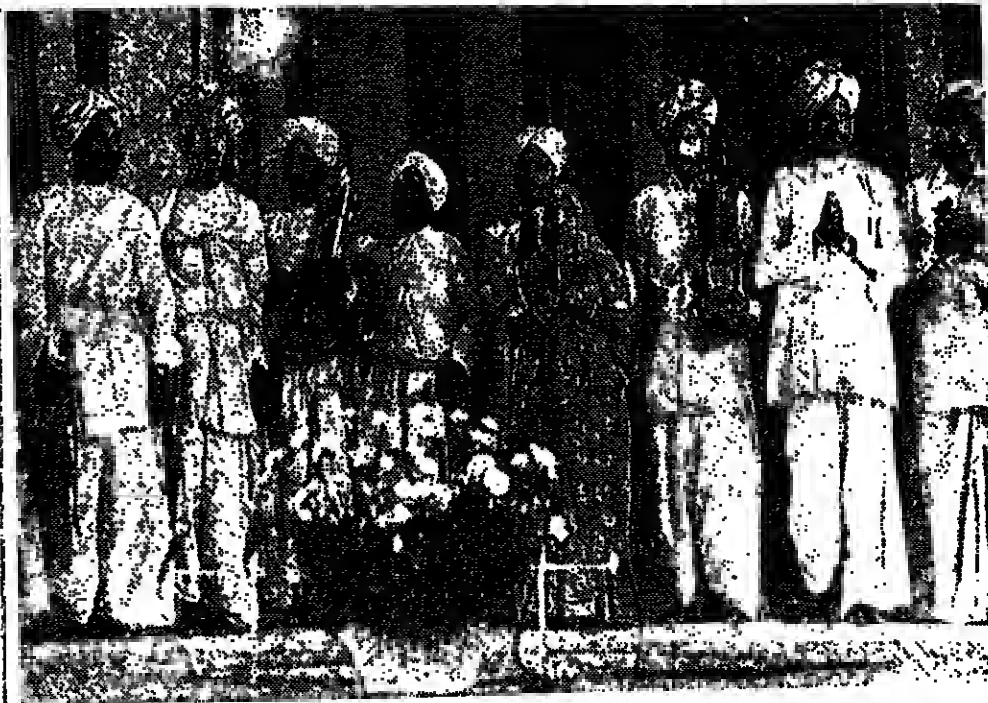
It is not the Soviet Union which uses trade and scientific and technological exchange as a tool of political pressure and which resorts to discriminatory sanctions against other states. In fact, the Soviet Union is the only state which has not broken the second section of the Final Act of the European Conference.

All this makes it clear, I believe, as to what should be done to improve the situation and who should do it.

We favour parity between arms military grouping in Europe, both in missiles, planes and in warheads, and at the lowest possible level at that. As a result, the Soviet premier considered, the Soviet Union would have far less medium-range missiles and warheads in Europe than before 1978 when it lacked 38-39 missiles altogether.

There is still time to reach a mutually honest agreement in Geneva advancing the security interests of both sides. But it

(Continued on page 2)



Indian performers after the concert.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

INDIAN PERFORMERS IN MOSCOW

At the end of their tour of Soviet cities, the Indian members of art gave a concert on the stage of the Variety Theatre in Moscow.

The performance of this Indian troupe (folk music and dance of Rajasthan) is very representative of the folk music and dances in the province of

Rajasthan, situated in Western India.

Rajasthan has been influenced by Indian and Arab cultures. Folk music and dances are deeply embedded in the social relationships and organization of Rajasthan. Different groups of people, who for centuries have traditionally specialized

in different occupations, created the basis of this folk culture. They gave rise to hereditary professional groups of musicians and dancers. From among these, the Langas, the Manganiyars, the Kamads and the Kachas make up the group performing in the USSR.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed efforts to devise a comprehensive programme to expand the manufacture of consumer goods and the system of services for the population at large.

The Politbureau stated that it is necessary to devise a comprehensive programme for the development of consumer items and a system of services for the people as part of the five-year plan falling between 1986 and 1990 and the guidelines for the USSR long-term economic and social development. The implementation will be with a view to better satisfying the varied demands and needs of the Soviet people.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the importance of the fraternal countries of socialism, and their concerted and constructive political and economic relations along with their development in a direction which meets the interests of all the peoples.

At its meeting, the Politbureau approved the results of the talks held in Sofia on further development of the Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation, and economic cooperation in the field of science and technology. The Politbureau also approved the results of the talks held in Sofia on further development of the Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation, and economic cooperation in the field of science and technology.

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WRITERS IN A MODERN WORLD

The Writer and the Modern World is the motto of the 7th conference of the Afro-Asian writers to be held in Tashkent (Soviet Central Asia) from September 28 to October 3.

This will be a jubilee meeting, the first Afro-Asian writers' conference was held in Tashkent 25 years ago. It laid the foundations for the organization and creative develop-

ment of progressive writers from these two continents. This period was marked by intensive activity - new books were written by the poets of (Continued on page 2)

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Moscow News

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At the Kremlin

Handwritten text in a vertical column, possibly a signature or note.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST BATCH OF LASER LANCETS, A BASICALLY NEW SURGICAL INSTRUMENT, HAS BEEN PRODUCED AT THE SVERDLOVSK FACTORY OF ELECTRICAL MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS. Designed by Soviet specialists the laser will soon be used at medical centres in this country, the designers' next task is to invent an instrument which employs an optical method to give a precise analysis of the state of a patient's peripheral blood circulation.

● DELIVERIES OF PIPES, PILE TIMBER, AND TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN MADE ALONG THE FIRST WINTER ROAD DESTINED FOR THE GAS WORKERS AND BUILDERS ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GAS PIPELINE BEYOND THE POLAR CIRCLE. The line will connect the Severo-Solovetsky gas field with Murmansk. The development of the northern part of the gas field has begun. The first six wells have been drilled, and communication lines put into place. The first gas from the new field will reach Norilsk in time to coincide with the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR.

● AT THE TOMSK CHEMICAL FACTORY, ASSEMBLY IS NEARING COMPLETION OF AN INSTALLATION TO PRODUCE 750 THOUSAND TONNES OF METHANOL A YEAR. Once the latter goes into operation, the factory will produce early one-third of all the valuable chemical raw materials produced in this country. Methanol is used in the production of synthetic resins, tissues and plastics.

● RESTORATION WORK IS NEARING COMPLETION ON THE HODJA AHMED VASSAYI MAUSOLEUM — A MASTERPIECE OF MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF TURKISTAN, IN THE CHIRCHIK REGION OF SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN.

Education in the Far North

There is no profession more respected in the Far North than that of the schoolteacher. Teachers have won this reputation by selfless work. A few decades ago some of the minor nationalities in the North had an alphabet of their own. After the 1917 October Revolution thousands of teachers from various regions of the country went to the North. They were later replaced by teachers drawn from the local population. The first local intellectuals chose to be schoolteachers. They were educated in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and at the teachers' training colleges which opened in the North in the mid-1920s.

More than 80 per cent of the teachers in this area are now locals. With the help of Russian linguistic alphabets have been created for most of the 26 peoples living in the Far North and much attention is paid to the teaching of native languages and literature.

Over the 1970s the schools in the Far North completed the transition to a general 10-year education for all, in line with the other schools in our country. Problems remain however arising out of the peculiarities



Pupils examine a new ABC book in their native Nenets language (the Nenets Autonomous Area).

of life in the Far North. The harsh climate, the vast, sparsely populated expanses — all this creates numerous difficulties for teachers. Many Northerners breed deer and hunt for their living, and are constantly on the move hundreds of kilometres. The problem of providing education in such conditions was solved by setting up board-

ing schools where the children are fully provided for. Like all Soviet children, the young people in the North have two equally good opportunities of receiving secondary education — they can either study for ten years at an ordinary school, or go to a specialized secondary establishment after eight years at school.

GIANT HYDROCOMPLEX ON THE DON

At the Konstantinovka hydrotechnical complex, the reservoir for the water supply dam has been filled with water as the first stage in the commissioning of the hydrocomplex in the Rostov Region, south of the Russian Federation. The complex is designed to improve navigation along the lower reaches of the Don River. It will also release considerable amounts of water for irrigated farms, fisheries, and domestic and industrial water supply systems. The hydroengineers have undertaken to make it possible for the first time to pass ships to go through the locks in the complex this year.

GAS FOR GOMEL

Industrial enterprises in the south-west of Byelorussia will receive additional gas once the gas pipeline between Minsk and Gomel goes into operation.

Tests have begun on a kilometre-long strand of the line which has been laid successfully beneath the Ostrovich water reservoir. The builders have started to lay the gas pipelines beneath the Berezina and Dnieper rivers, both rather complicated natural obstacles.

The 315-kilometre strand is to be put into operation early in 1984. It is an offshoot of the Tarzhok-Minsk-Vitebsk line which will deliver gas to Byelorussia.

BEE NURSERY FOR SIBERIA

A major bee nursery has been opened in the Irtysh area. The leave-cutter bees, well-known "specialists" in opening and the intensive pollination of lucerne flowers, will be bred here. It is no accident, therefore, that the nursery has been built in the Cherkassk district near the Kommunist state farm which is the biggest supplier of seeds in this large crop.

The nursery has been designed for a hundred million bees. A major bee nursery has been opened in the Irtysh area. The leave-cutter bees, well-known "specialists" in opening and the intensive pollination of lucerne flowers, will be bred here. It is no accident, therefore, that the nursery has been built in the Cherkassk district near the Kommunist state farm which is the biggest supplier of seeds in this large crop.

A MAMMOTH CRANE

The Zaporozhye power engineering mechanical plant in the Ukraine, the country's leading producer of giant cranes, is now working on the production of a powerful crane, the biggest ever to have been manufactured in this country. It will weigh 1,200 tonnes and will handle loads at up to 200 tonnes.

Medicinal peonies

In commercial production

Commercial production of medicinal peonies has begun at the Frunze ornamental gardening state farm, in Kirghizia. This rare and valuable plant normally grows in mountain meadows.

The farm will produce as many plants in a year as it now takes several years to collect in the mountains. Pharmaceutical factories will increase their production of the medicinal peony tincture which is much in demand and in use as a tranquilizer and an anesthetic.

Commercial production of medicinal plants is on the increase in the republic.

MORE OIL FROM THE CASPIAN SEA

A new exploration well in the Caspian Sea in the Azerbaijan Republic has been connected to the main gas pipeline. The well has been drilled at the April 28 oil field. The shaft to the mine well, which is 3,600 metres deep, has enabled prospectors to determine the amount of oil in the soil and to start commercial drilling. Although only three wells have been drilled to date, the amount of oil they yield is no less than that derived from some ground-based wells. They have all been drilled from stationary platforms.

The April 28 oil field is of great importance in prospecting for oil on the continental shelf.

At the moment, many prospectors are concentrated in this area.

The field is several kilometres from the famous Neftyanlye Kamol (Oil Rocks) deposit, and the growing number of wells here are described as a satellite of the big offshore oil field. In this section, wells are drilled by two powerful movable drilling installations "Kasprosel" and "Shelf-1", and new stationary platforms are being built.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE BENEFITS OF OUR COMBINED ECONOMIES

In making the contribution towards the economy of the country as a whole, each republic relies on the powerful productive forces created by the efforts of all the Soviet people, writes PRAVDA. Even at the time of preparation for the first five-year plan it was proved that the USSR could not build up and develop its national economy without taking full account of the natural, economic and national features of the vast Union, without specialization or making full use of the advantages of the division of labour on a Union basis. It became obvious even then that it was only in this way that the most results could be achieved from public production.

By combining the economic potential of each republic we have been able to expand cooperation and specialization, to distribute productive forces more efficiently and make the economy more flexible. The final product derived from the national economy in this way proved by far the simple sum of the combined efforts of each republic.

25 YEARS OF SOVIET SPACE RESEARCH

Over the past quarter of a century the Soviet exploration of space has advanced from the simplest form of Earth satellite to long-term use of orbital space complexes, writes ALEXANDER YAKOVLEV, Pilot-Cosmonaut, D.Sc. (Engineering), in the KOMMUNIST magazine. We have gained considerable experience in space flights in the vicinity of the Earth and in interplanetary cosmic flights, including flights with women on board.

The Soviet exploration of space has to its credit the successful completion of the following complex technical tasks: automatic docking of spacecrafts in orbit;

refuelling in flight; flights of unmanned probes to the Moon and back; the landing of a probe on Venus and Mars; and the replacement of cargo ships during the cosmonauts' sojourn on the space station. Today in this country, we can be said to have a space industry, and cooperation between organizations specializing in space technology (space vehicles, scientific instruments, ground-based testing equipment, simulators for cosmonauts, flight-control technologies, etc.) has been established. We have also evolved a methodology in the organization of the exploration of space. All this serves as a good foundation for successful progress in, and the continuation of the intensive use of space in the interests of the further scientific, technological, economic and social development of this country, concludes Yeliseyev.

THE THOUGHT OF PEACE: A PRIORITY FOR MANKIND

Today mankind can have no other thought on their mind as important as that of peace, writes Kirgiz writer Chingiz Aitmatov in the KAZAKHSTAN magazine. It is vital that the thought of peace be everywhere and above everyone that it should capture the minds and hearts of each man and be regarded as the moral standard of the personality.

How can we possibly permit mankind to destroy itself? It has undergone thousands of years of suffering in the spiritual development, and particularly now, when, for the first time in history, it is becoming aware, with growing awareness and pride, of the grandiose responsibility of life and of its own place in this powerful world. It would mean the end of all the great ideas which have been gained in the high price of self-knowledge.

Humanism means the absence of a god. This, I am convinced is worse than death. Aitmatov continues: "The powerful movement for peace, which has shown in many nations today with unprecedented force, is not a campaign which, having arisen spontaneously, will

disappear as soon as the ominous shadow of war has vanished. This movement is an irreversible process, part of the social awakening of the masses and spiritual revival of man.

SOVIET TV

Henriks Juskevicius, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting, writes about the development of the TV network in this country in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIIA newspaper.

Soviet industry of tele has been manufacturing good TV equipment. We now have studio equipment for colour TV, new movable TV stations and powerful communication satellites. All this adds up to high quality transmission.

TV viewers all over the world saw this for themselves in the summer of 1980 when the first live TV broadcast from the Moscow Olympics were watched on all continents—from Australia to South America.

The new TV centre which was built for the Olympic Games means that we are now able to transmit more programmes from Moscow. Not only the first but the second channel too is now transmitted to viewers in Siberia and the Far East with allowances being for time differences. The second channel is now watched by about 100 million people. The channel devoted much time to sport programmes, films and to interviews by broadcast. It also transmits programmes prepared by local studios.

Over the tenth five-year plan period (1973-80) by 12 times, 81 out of the country's 180 TV stations will now transmit colour broadcasts.

Colour TV equipment has also been supplied to all the towns which are far away from Moscow, such as Ashkhabad and Patropovsk-Kamchatka, Tyumen and Magadan, Syktyvkar and Bologoye, and other cities. The equipment is of the latest type, manufactured in the USSR, and many other places.

Places to visit



Narikala: the old part of Tbilisi

Narikala is the old part of the Georgian capital, Tbilisi. It occupies the city centre and is crowded into the narrow canyon of the Kura River. The 13th-century Metekhi Cathedral is the best place to get a bird's-eye view of the town. It used to be the court of the Georgian Kings. From the cathedral one gets a wonderful view of the whole of the old part of the city with its numerous churches dotting the skyline. A monument to the founder of Tbilisi, Vakhtang Gorgasali, has been erected in modern times in front of the cathedral. The legend has it that if it was on this spot that Vakhtang Gorgasali killed a phoenix which fell into warm water upon which he was drowned. The king ordered that a tree be planted on the site and that it be named Tbilisi, from the Georgian word "tbili" meaning "hot". The warm water was later recognized as the mineral springs which have cured countless generations of Tbilisians. Several old regular baths have been preserved in the town, situated in exotic oriental style.

Chess sets

Chess sets have been made by the Institute of History, at the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

The pieces are made of wood and are skillfully carved out of light-yellow stone and of light-yellow stone and of light-yellow stone.

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Science and technology

CRIOGENICS FOR IMPROVED ROAD-MAKING

Scientists from the city of Kharkov have invented a method for manufacturing tarmac at very low temperatures. The tarmac has already been used on an experimental stretch of road between Kharkov and Sumy.

By adding shredded rubber from old car tyres to the traditional asphalt-concrete mixture the road surface is improved: it becomes more elastic and long-lasting. The new tarmac is impervious to sharp changes in temperature and to severe frosts. Tyres grip better on the surface and this makes driving easier and safer.

The tarmac can also be used to repair roads. This is the first result of the "Azot" programme, which envisages the use of cryogenics in different branches of the national economy. The programme is being implemented by scientists from the Low-Temperature Physics and Chemistry Institute at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

SUN WILL FUEL BUS

An unusual minibus has appeared in the streets of Ashkhabad, capital of the Turkmenia. It carries a miniature 700-watt solar power plant.

The solar energy is converted into electricity which keeps the nickel-zinc storage batteries in the bus constantly charged. The bus starts off smoothly and travels unhesitatingly. Developing speeds of up to 50 kph. It does not produce any exhaust fumes which could pollute the air. A full charge on the batteries allows the vehicle to run up to 100 kilometres.

This experimental model has emerged as a result of research and development by Turkmenian

scientists who specialize in solar technologies. They are staff members of a laboratory at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Sources. The location of the experiment, Turkmenia, is not accidental, as this republic has 240 days of clear weather a year, or more than any other place in the country.

In the daytime the batteries are kept constantly charged creating no problems for the driver. At night, they can be recharged at a special station now on blueprints. At the station, also, solar energy is converted by photoelectric cells and fed to big storage batteries. Such installations can be used in areas without Turkmenia's generous sun.

SEAWEED BREAD

On the shores of the White Sea they treat you to light, tasty bread which also has medicinal properties. This is because a pinch of dried seaweed, taken from the bottom of the sea, has been added to it. The age-old recipe for Solovki bread has now been revived by bakers working for the Severodvinsk bread combine.

This autumn more than 300 tonnes of this valuable underwater plant were dispatched to the Arkhangelsk seaweed factory.

Seaweed gatherers are now equipped with up-to-date tools, as, for instance, the catamaran, which drags a flexible steel ribbon of special knives to cut the weed.

Mechanized seaweed harvesting demands new processing technology. Despite the approaching ice season on the White Sea the Arkhangelsk seaweed factory will continue to operate until the next harvest. In the factory's huge sheds they dry sea weeds, and other sea vegetables. Besides being added to bread and pastry, these sea plants are also of use in the textile and pharmaceutical industries.

GOLD APPLE FOR SUZDAL

Suzdal occupies a leading place among star tourist cities. This was the conclusion reached by delegates attending the Congress of the International Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers, FIJST, which has ended in Portugal. They awarded the Gold Apple prize for 1982 to our unique city museum for the achievements in preserving and restoring its an-

cient monuments and for making them available to the tourist trade. The prize was also awarded for the outstanding contribution made by Suzdal to the development of this type of cultural exchange. This is the first time that Suzdal has won the Gold Apple. Last year, it was visited by seven hundred and fifty thousand tourists.



Sergei Trukhov lived beyond the Arctic Circle on the Taymyr Peninsula. He is a woodcarver and is employed at the present workshop of the "Taymyr" firm here. The shop produces footstools, tables, and every object all made in the traditional northern style.

In the photo Sergei Trukhov putting the finishing touches to his figure of a "Siberian Shaman".

VIEWPOINT

Training specialists from developing countries in the USSR

Vasily IVASHOV, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations

By the end of 1982 the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations will have signed intergovernmental agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 66 developing states. According to the terms of such agreements the Soviet Union will render technical assistance in the construction and reconstruction in these countries of about 1,300 projects. 700 of the latter have already been commissioned.

Soviet organizations try to ensure the efficient and profitable operation of enterprises which were built with their help. Much attention is paid to the training of local personnel so that the completed projects can be operated by specialists.

The Soviet Union has helped to train a total of 600,000 skilled personnel from the developing countries. Some received their training "on the job" in the course of the construction and operation of co-operation projects; others studied at educational establishments built with the help of the Soviet Union. The rest were trained in the Soviet Union.

The history of the Bhitil steelworks in India provides an excellent example of how a core of national trained personnel was established with Soviet help.

According to a programme drawn up long before the works went into operation, 10 thousand Indians underwent training at a special training centre. Here the know-how and production experience of Soviet specialists were put at their disposal. A large group of engineers and technicians for Bhitil were trained in the USSR. Such measures contributed to the successful operation of the steelworks. Today there are about 30 thousand Indian engineers and skilled workers at Bhitil.

About 20 thousand engineers and workers from developing countries have received technical training at major Soviet enterprises and organizations. Here they were taught how to work the equipment supplied to their countries by the USSR. The foreign trainees are taught free and provided with free medical care. The training of national cadres is not one of the tasks taken by Soviet aid to the newly liberated states.

An increasing number of foreign engineers and workers come to the USSR for practical training and consultations according to contracts signed with organizations coming under the umbrella of our committee. In 1981 alone, more than 2,000 trainees from 16 developing countries came to our country.

Trainees from these countries are also sent to study in the USSR by the UN and its specialized agencies. Over the past 20 years more than 16.5 thousand UN scholarship holders from more than 100 Asian, African, and Latin American countries have undergone training in the Soviet Union.

ENTERTAINMENT

The State Chamber Choir

"We heard an ensemble which was supreme in its technique, possessing an unusually rich musical range and magnificent in performance. It is indeed fed by a young conductor who is gifted as only the greatest musicians can be." This is what the *"Morning Star"* newspaper wrote in 1975 about the State Chamber Choir from the USSR which won the Golden Prize-23 of the International Guido d'Arezzo polyphonic choir contest. The competition hearing the name of the greatest Italian musician of the Middle Ages, new rates as one of the most representative and demanding international contests of its kind.



Valery Polyansky, the conductor of the choir.

The choir started in the following year... In the winter of 1971 a small group of Moscow Conservatory and music school students gathered together to play the works of some foreign and Russian composers which were not in their curriculum. Moscow Conservatory student Valery Polyansky assumed leadership of the group.

The very first performances given by the choir aroused the interest of critics and of lovers of choral music. They were impressed by the fresh sound of the music and by the group's innovative programme. In its 11 years of existence the choir's repertoire has included compositions of various ages, schools,

trends, and styles from Josquin de Pres and Palestrina to Debussy, Hindemith, Britten, and Schoenberg; and from the underappreciated Russian 18th-century composers Borovinsky and Serezhovskiy to Shostakovich, Shchedrin and Schnittke.

The words "first performance," "first performance in the USSR" often precede the items listed on the choir's programmes. Among these are many works by Handel, Cimarosa, Mozart, Bruckner and Stravinsky which were not known before in the Soviet Union. The conductor Gennady Rozhdenskiy helps the choir in their preparatory work on much of this music. Having a high opinion of the performing abilities and enthusiasm of the young singers, he is friendly with the choir and constantly cooperates with them.

The State Chamber Choir always sings to full houses in the Znamenskiy and Spasskiy cathedrals and in the Fil Church. Here in these old Moscow churches it performs ecclesiastical and secular music of Russian 17th-19th-century composers. Soviet composers also often write works specially for the choir.

A new work by Nikolai Sidelnikov, the "Sichuan Elegies" choir cycle, based on the verse of the Chinese 18th-century poet Du Fu, was recently sung by the choir in Moscow and Leningrad.

"It is not sufficient to have a good voice to sing in our choir," says the 33-year-old leader Valery Polyansky. "What we are on the look out for is high professional skill. The music that we work on demands tremendous emotional stress and an understanding of the composer's thoughts and feelings. One cannot be indifferent to art. We perform works by composers whose music is sincere and in which we believe."

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA



The choir on stage.

ROERICH COMMEMORATED

A Roerich club has been set up in the old village of Izyev, near Leningrad, where the outstanding Russian painter, Nikolai Roerich, (1874-1947), spent his childhood and youth. The first meeting of the club took place in the Roerich house which has been restored in conformity with the drawings of the painter himself.

The house at Izyev was old, its walls crumbling, its roof in tatters. Everything in it was in ruins. The Roerichs were living in the house in 1890. The first meeting of the club took place in the Roerich house which has been restored in conformity with the drawings of the painter himself.



Scene from Alexei Tolstoy's tragedy "Tsar Boris".

LENINGRAD PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN MOSCOW

The Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory is now the venue for guest performances by the Leningrad Philharmonic

Symphony Orchestra, which is celebrating its centenary this year. Yevgeny Mravinsky has been conducting the orchestra for the past 44 years, and music lovers worldwide identify him with it—it has even been called Mravinsky's orchestra.

The orchestra is known throughout the world. Recently it has given outstanding performances in Austria, West Germany, Switzerland, France and Spain. The conductor achieves such high standards from his

Soviet film festival in India

A festival of Soviet films has been held in three Indian cities—Bombay, Delhi, and Hyderabad—to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR and 65th anniversary of the 1917 October Revolution in Russia.

We felt the sincere respect for our country and its arts everywhere in India, said Yuri Olenko, Chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography, a film production and distribution organization. The Indians know Soviet films well. We had a chance to see this during the many press conferences we held in every city we went to.

Our Indian friends are well acquainted with Soviet classical films by Eisenstein, Dovzhenko and Pudovkin, and they also attach great value to works by the major Soviet film makers, such as Bondarchuk, Chukhai and Tarkovsky.

'THE CARNIVAL' SHOWN IN CAIRO

A recent week of Soviet films held at the Pagine, a major Cairo cinema, featured "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears," "The Carnival," "Men Without Women," and "Secret Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov." A visiting delegation of Soviet film makers met students and professors at Cairo University, members of an amateur film club and other people. Those taking part expressed the hope that the film week, the first to be held after a six-year interval, would mark the beginning of a new stage in the development of bilateral cultural relations between the two countries.

Over 25,000 Egyptians watched the films.

work was begun afterwards to restore it to its original aspect. The ground floor rooms now accommodate a large library, an art staircase leads to a spacious hall upstairs where the local art school has organized drawing classes.

Two exhibitions have opened at the All-Russia Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art, at 3 Delegatskiy Street, in Moscow. They are as follows: "Folk Art in Czechoslovakia—Western Slovak Ceramics," and "Works by Ignace Bizmajer, People's Artist of Czechoslovakia." Among the items on display is a unique collection of ceramics from the Slovak National Museum in Bratislava, made in Modra, one of the oldest centres of ceramic-making in Western Slovakia.

In the photo: a ceramic figure from Modra.

THEATRE CELEBRATES 40th ANNIVERSARY

The Kammeropertheater Theatre, in Leningrad, has first play, "Russia's First Play," in the year 1942, when the city was besieged by Nazis during War II.

Its first spectators were soldiers, sailors and workers. The backbones of the company were formed out of the from the Pushkin Drama Theatre, the Leningrad Theatre, as well as from the Leningrad Radio Committee which remained in the besieged city.

Today, the Kammeropertheater Theatre, in Leningrad, stages Russian classics and by modern Soviet playwrights.

The Leningrad Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra is to perform four programmes of music by Beethoven, Brahms, Shostakovich and Prokofiev.



WHAT'S ON?

November 23-25

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremle). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 23 — Puccini, "Madame Butterfly" (opera); 24 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (opera); 25 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 23 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); 24 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera); 25 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet); 26 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet); Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); 25 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Brenning Dances" (McLaughlin, "Boomerang" (ballet); 26 — Double-bill: Pergolesi, "La serva padrona" (opera buffa); Offenbach, "Uo mari e la pouta" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Glinka, "The Maid of Pskov"; 24 — Glinka, "The Maid of Pskov"; 25 — Glinka, "The Maid of Pskov"; 26 — Glinka, "The Maid of Pskov".

FILMS

The Year of the Dragon (Zakhim Studios, USSR). About the rebellion of the Uighur people against the Manchurian-Chinese rule.

Cinema: "Metropolis" (Ruspekt Marx), Metro Palace, Marx.

Good-bye, Medea (USSR, CSRR).

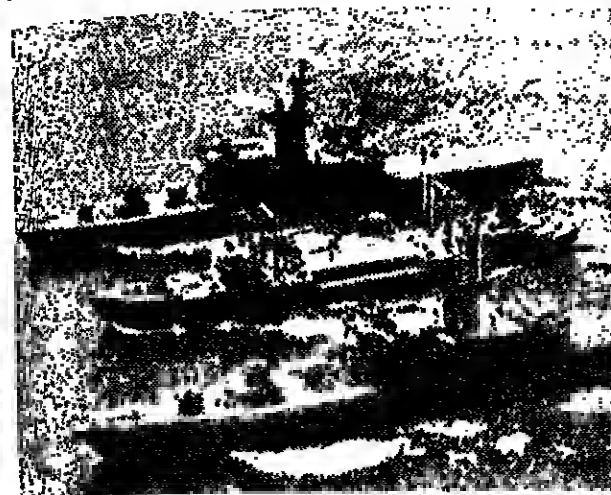
A musical comedy about the events of the Russian Revolution. Medea (USSR, CSRR). Alma-Ata.

Cinema: "Kashubian" (Leningrad Prospekt), Metro Palace, Marx.

EXHIBITIONS

Mayakovsky Museum (Leningrad Prospekt), Metro Palace, Marx.

THE WORLD



The Japanese general might be glad that all the legal barriers have been negotiated and the Japanese "self-defence forces" today are among the strongest in Asia. Photos by Camera Press — Japan Press — TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

NATO has started major manoeuvres of its land, naval and air forces. The exercises, which are to continue till October 15, are being held in the Eastern and Central Mediterranean, North Africa, Greece and Turkey. Along with air forces from the United States, Britain, Italy, France, Turkey and Greece, the French Air Force will also be sent, just as in previous years, this participation being provided for by bilateral agreements, writes "La Figaro" of Paris.

Following the Senate, the House of Representatives in the US Congress has voted with a majority of 264 votes against the allocation of 188 thousand million dollars next year in design and manufacture of weapons and military equipment. In its total amount, the new military budget stands at more than 280 thousand million dollars.

WHY WAS B. AQUINO ASSASSINATED?

Manila. The prominent opposition leader of the Philippines, Senator B. Aquino, who was murdered on August 21 at Manila airport on his return from the United States, was a victim of CIA machinations. The conclusion is made by a Philippine newspaper. It refers to evidence obtained by Western correspondents.

American journalist G. Aronson and K. Dorley believe that this crime was committed through the mediation of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and the so-called "intelligence commission" which includes members of the top American political leadership and big business. They believe that a local assassin was hired to carry out the murder of Aquino. The newspaper quotes the American journalists as saying that the CIA and the "intelligence commission" did not hesitate to sacrifice B. Aquino's life to achieve their own aims — that of destabilizing the situation in the country and the removal of Ferdinand Marcos from power.

THE FIRST LAUNCHING SITE IN BRAZIL

The construction of a centre for the peaceful exploration of outer space is under way in the Maranhao state of Brazil. The Alcantara launching site is being built in uninhabited areas. From there rockets will be launched to study the upper layer of the atmosphere and near-Earth space. Multifaceted giants will put into orbit artificial Earth satellites, entirely made by Brazil. Local experts will equip them with scientific apparatuses.

FRUITS

OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Work is under way in India for developing new varieties and species of useful plants by using methods of gene engineering. Twenty-six research centres throughout the country are involved in this work.

By mastering the complicated methods of biotechnology, Indian scientists have already secured the first successes. Thus, clones (the artificially homogeneous descendants of one species) of papaya, which is a valuable tropical fruit, and can be grown up

Science and technology

to 100 tonnes per hectare, are being grown in an artificial medium at the Delhi agricultural research institute. Papaya is increasingly attacked by viruses, so, although approximately 50 per cent of saplings grow, they do not bear fruit. Also, it is impossible to distinguish the male species from the female until they have started to blossom. But the clones help remove these obstacles for growing papaya.

Using the same methods the national chemical laboratory in Poona has started to grow particularly valuable species of rapidly growing eucalypti. Research work is being conducted for obtaining highly productive and disease-resistant varieties of coconut and oil-producing palms, sugarcane and potatoes.

ANCIENT FIND

The fossil remains of a dinosaur embryo were found by American scientists near the city of Helena in Montana state. According to M. Hager, director of the Rocky Mountain Museum, it is only the second such find in the history of science. The first fossilized embryo was found in the 1920s and is kept at the Museum of Natural History in New York. According to scientists the find relates to the Mesozoic period.

THE MYSTERIOUS PYRAMIDS

Cairo. A chemical scientist from the United States, J. Wells, has produced a new sensational theory of how the famous ancient Egyptian pyramids were erected for the burial of the pharaohs at Giza.

He is doubtful about the theory that nearly five thousand years ago the Egyptians were able to transport and hoist the level of a forty-storey building slabs of stone weighing many thousands of tonnes. After a chemical analysis of fragments of the stones out of which the pyramids are made, the scientist has concluded that they were made artificially. He believes that special mortar was produced. Its secret composition having been lost since that time, and this mortar was poured into moulds. After the specially prepared mass hardened, the huge stone was already of a certain

"sturdy" of the pyramid. To substantiate his idea, J. Wells says that he has discovered a 21-centimetre-long human hair inside an artificial stone. Thus, the scientist believes that the pharaohs had no need to employ thousands of people to work on the construction of one of the seven wonders of the world for so many years. One of the theories most widely held today is that the remote ancestors of the present-day Egyptians saved huge slabs of limestone out of mountain rock, polished them and then delivered them to the site by rafts along the Nile.

OF INTEREST

Old Dame's records

Madame Drouault, a French woman who inherited had not been famous in any respect, has become the hundred million dollar victor of the famous Eiffel Tower. This year, the tower is 94 years old. It is the people who have visited the "Old Dame", as the tower is called, in France, that are the most interesting. The tower would be 25 thousand kilowatts long.

The outstanding creation of the engineering genius of the 19th century, Gustave Eiffel, will impress one with the precision of his engineering calculations and with his ideas. In the inventory which has become a bibliography rarely as it was published in only five hundred copies for the unveiling of the tower, engineer G. Eiffel notes that the tower is made of 18,038 parts, and that its assembly required 1,050,000 rivets.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PEOPLE ARE LEARNING FROM HISTORY

If the towns, cities, settlements, districts, provinces and communities where demonstrations and other protest actions have been held by champions of peace and disarmament, were marked off on a map, we would have a graphic idea of the great extent of the present-day anti-war movement, writes PRAVDA's observer I. Melnikov. Commenting on an International Peace Day held on September 20 at the initiative of the United Nations, he writes:

It is no secret that in the NATO camp everything is being done to denigrate the participants of the anti-war movement and to browbeat them with the threat of reprisals, including shooting.

The mass media and propaganda agencies in Washington and in the capitals of a number of NATO countries have decided to send "Trojan Horses" into the camp of peace fighters. For this purpose they have been trying to hold NATO marches under anti-war slogans, and have been inventing committees of "peace through NATO" as they did in Britain. They even intend to arrange on West German soil activities under the heading of "Peace and Security With Pershing".

THE TOLL OF KREIFELD

Summing up the third forum of the Kreifeld initiative, IZVESTIA Bonn correspondent A. Grigoryants points out that three years ago a group of noted Kreifeld public and political figures issued an appeal on the lethal threat to the nation posed by the NATO decision to deploy American nuclear medium-range missiles in West Germany and urged the government to reverse its agreement to that deployment. In the intervening time the Kreifeld appeal became a platform rallying broad public sections in the drive against the NATO "rearmament" plans and has gathered nearly 5,000,000 signatures in due. In fact, the collection of signatures became a referendum as it were against the NATO missile decision.

The third forum was an important element in the massive protest against the deployment plans, as the entire discussion focused on exposing the fraudulent arguments of the missile "rearmament" proponents, the newspaper points out.

PLAYING THE ROLE OF A SATIRIST'S CHARACTER

An analysis of the aims and tasks in the military policies pursued by the Soviet Union and the United States is made in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by the USSR Marshal N. Ogorkov, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and First Deputy USSR Defence Minister.

Touching upon Washington's intention to destroy socialism, he writes: One can only wonder at the incredible ignorance and conceit of the strategists from across the Atlantic who are initially remote from the knowledge of the fundamentals and basic laws involved in the development of human society.

They unwittingly remind one of a character from Russian literature — a petty tyrant in the form of city governor from a story of Solovyov-Shchedrin, a Russian satirist of the past century. In his zeal to put everything in order everywhere to his own liking, he emphatically demanded that "America should be closed" after hearing words of wisdom served on him by his unscrupulous advisers. It seems that this Russian literary character has moved across the ocean. The only difference is that whereas Solovyov-Shchedrin's character spoke a lot of empty words, the present ruler in the White House back up their words with practical deeds everywhere. One would be very blind indeed if one failed to see that because of these deeds they are to blame for the world being of a very dangerous point today.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH

The Leipzig trial went down in the history of the 20th century as an example of the triumph of truth over lies, honour over dishonour, and goodwill over bitter enmity. A. Yel'nov emphasises these points in the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper in relation to the 50th anniversary of the Prague legal force staged by the German fascists against Bulgarian revolutionary and internationalist Georgi Dimitroff, charged with setting the fire to the Reichstag.

Just as half a century ago, our current anti-communist campaign, in whatever guise, is permeated with lies, insinuation and provocation for the purpose of hiding its unsavoury and sordid motives. The need to use provocation to reach its militant goals forces imperialism to run a special mammoth machine made up of various services and led by the US CIA. The need to propagandize such provocations, initially dissembling them and guarding them from later exposure, forces imperialism to maintain a gigantic mass media apparatus of misinformation and humbug, the newspaper points out.

ions and with its aim. In the inventory which has become a bibliography rarely as it was published in only five hundred copies for the unveiling of the tower, engineer G. Eiffel notes that the tower is made of 18,038 parts, and that its assembly required 1,050,000 rivets.

Diet for a tortoise

The giant Galapagos tortoise from the Galapagos Islands — an inmate of the Ueno Zoo in Tokyo, began suffering from excess weight. The decision of veterinary surgeons was implacable: put the tortoise on a diet. In one year of strict dieting the tortoise lost 20 kg, and in this season covered a distance of 350 metres in 1 hour 05 minutes.

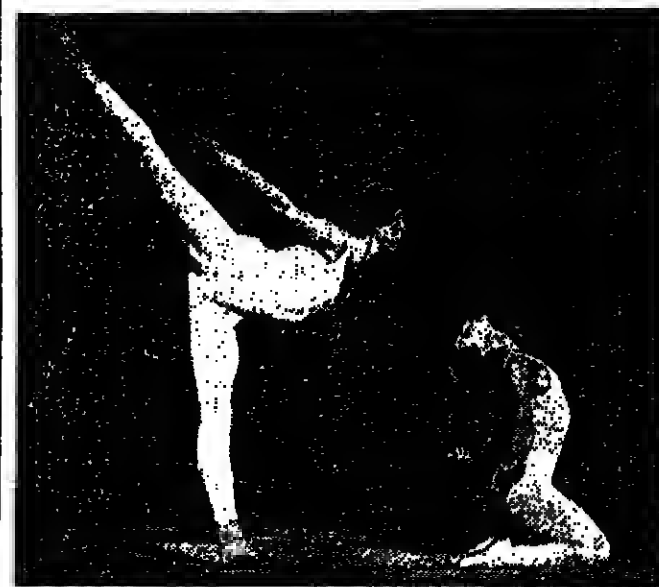
A water screen

A film was recently shown on a "water screen" at the International Film Festival "Jeuneurs and the Environment" in Rouen, France. The organisers used 180 sprinklers to set up a vertical square of water, each side 12 metres long, and a film was projected onto it. The projector was placed behind the "screen" creating very clear and bright images even though the showing was during the day and in the open air.

Handwritten text in the right margin: "The tortoise is 1.16"

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ALEXANDER GORBATZEVICH



The 21-year-old satist at the Moscow Classical Ballet Alexander Gorbachev, who the International Ballet Contest held last summer in Verona, Bulgaria.

A graduate of the Novosibirsk Choreographic School, he danced at the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet for several seasons. His repertoire included solo classical parts, and he was preparing to dance the part of Count Albert in Adam's romantic ballet, "Giselle". However the long-awaited day of the premiere proved to be an unlucky one, as during the performance he was seriously hurt. After a long

recovery, Gorbachev reappeared, this time on the Moscow scene, in 1977. The part was Armen in Khachaturian's ballet, "Gayane". Ill-luck struck and he was injured again. Fate seemed to be sending Alexander one trial after another. As soon as the doctors permitted he resumed ballet class. Day after day, fighting off his pain, weakness and tiredness, he repeated the exercises, while slowly recovering the flexibility and lightness lost during the illness. In private, he is amazingly elegant and quiet, using words sparingly. On stage, he is amazingly elegant and quiet, using words sparingly. On stage, he is amazingly elegant and quiet, using words sparingly.

Alexander Gorbachev is a dancer who possesses an amazingly modern dancing information. This has enabled him to lend special colour to his performances of classical fragments from the ballets "La Sylphide", "Don Quixote", and "La Bayadere", and makes him sensitive to the choreographic techniques of modern ballet masters, the art directors of the ensemble—Natalya Kozakina, Vladimir Vasilyov, and of Maurice Bejart and Roland Petit. Whatever he dances, he can always sense his destiny to not only perform the technically complicated passages with perfection, but also to master plastic techniques and create a credible image in every part he dances.

First and foremost ballet is beauty, says Gorbachev. I see human perfection is the art at the ballet.

Yelena YEROFEEVA
Olga Pavlova and Alexander Gorbachev in the ballet "Weber, Opus No. 3".

SWEDISH EXHIBITION

An exhibition of paintings, graphics and Norrbotten folk art opened in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia (in the south-west of the USSR). It was staged by the Union of Sweden-USSR societies and the USSR-Sweden Society.

This exhibition including about 120 works by Swedish painters and sculptors was preceded by an exhibition by young Moldovan artists, which took place in Lulea, the administrative centre of Norrbotten.

last year. The exhibition was a great success. Barje Ackström, director of the Swedish exhibition, said in an interview with our correspondent, I hope that our display would also be a success. All the necessary conditions have been created for this in Kishinev. Its municipal council has put aside the excellent halls of the local State Art Museum which has in its collection masterpieces of Swedish classicism, he said in conclusion.

BITEF-83

Moscow's Leninsky Komsomol Theatre is currently taking part in the international Bitef-83 theatre festival in Belgrade.

We were very pleased to be invited to the festival, which now ranks among the most exciting theatrical events and has won world acceptance, said chief director Mark Zakharov. This is my second such festival. In the mid-70s we brought to the Bitef festival "The Runt" based on Alexander Fadeyev's novel and staged by

the Mayakovsky Theatre. This time we will put on "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murrieta" based on a poem by renowned Chilean poet Pablo Neruda. I am particularly glad to be going to Yugoslavia as only recently I was invited by colleagues from a theatre in the town of Zenica to stage Alexei Arhuzov's play, "The Brutal Games", and hopefully I could do that this season, too.



Building Soviet and GDR artists are exhibiting their works side by side in Moscow's Central Artists Club at 14/16 Krymskaya Embankment. The motto "for peace and socialism" very accurately reflects the show's content. The exhibition culminates a bilateral international competition on political topics by young artists. Altogether, taking part were over 60 painters and graphic artists who contributed nearly 350 genre paintings, portraits and landscapes.

On photo: Thomas Zeigler, "A Diary".

FACTS AND EVENTS

Festivals. The Interrepublican festival of organ music is continuing in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius. Participating are prominent musicians from Moscow, Lithuania, Latvia and Armenia as well as guests from the German Democratic Republic.

Theatre. A performance of one-act plays by Russian playwrights has been a great success at the Vienna Theatre of Austria. The audience saw a woodcut play, "The Bear" by Anton Chekhov and several plays by Arkady Averchenko. Plays by Russian and Soviet authors have found a permanent niche in the repertoire of Vienna theatres. The famous Burgtheater is staging "The Cherry Orchard" by Anton Chekhov, and "The Summer Guest" by Maxim Gorky, while recently, the Volksoper staged Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya".

THE ENDURING 'UNUSUAL CONCERT'

The first performance of the new season was presented at the Central Puppet Theatre led by Sergei Obraztsov.

"I don't know whether the repertoire of any theatre includes a play which has toured more than 30 countries and 400 Soviet cities, as our 'Unusual Concert' has," said S. Obraztsov. On the opening day the play was staged for the 8,443rd time. This colourful, festive performance continued in the theatre's repertoire for nearly 40 years, accompanying the theatre wherever it went.

It recently toured Leningrad, Kaliningrad, Chita and Sverdlovsk.

The new, 53rd season promises to be a full and interesting one. The theatre is preparing two serious plays: the first premiere will be M. Bulgakov's play "Crazy Journalist". The other new play of the season will be "Hit Song Again and Again" by A. Hail.

On a visit to this city from Lithuania are guests from the Kaunas Drama Theatre. The first play they staged here was "Sarunas", a drama by the classic Lithuanian literature, Vincas Krivys. The leading role, that of the Prince in Ancient Lithuania, is played by Juozas Butraitis, a popular film actor. All in all, the repertoire to be shown here includes seven plays, three of them by Lithuanian authors.

● A scene from "Sarunas".
Photo by Mihail Stirolov



Photo by Mihail Stirolov

WHAT'S ON!

September 24-26

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 25 (mat), 26 — Variety concert, Bolshoi Theatre performances: 24—Adam, "Giselle" (ballet), 25 (eve) — Rosini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 24 (mat) — A concert by the Bolshoi soloists; 24 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Monastery" (opera), 25 (mat) — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera); 25 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Stolitskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 24—Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (comic opera), 25 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet), 25 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 26 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operette Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 24 — Gatskyev, "A Crossroads", 25 — Milyutin, "Girls to a Flurry", 26 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

A Hot Summer in the USSR (Alpharistov). Soviet doctors are helping hand to the people to their struggle against the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.

Cinema: "Metropolis" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 24 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 25 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 26 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 27 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 28 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 29 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 30 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 31 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 32 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 33 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 34 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 35 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 36 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 37 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. Prospekt Mirnaya), 38 — "The Last Days of Pompeii" (Metro P. 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